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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/783,040	02/23/2004	Rainer Dorsch	038762.53240US	3831

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CROWELL & MORING LLP
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY GROUP
P.O. BOX 14300
WASHINGTON, DC 20044-4300

EXAMINER

SUGARMAN, SCOTT J

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2873

DATE MAILED: 09/30/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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Office Action Summary

Application No. 10/783,040	Applicant(s) DORSCH	
Examiner Scott J. Sugarman	Art Unit 2873	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.
- 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-14 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 25 May 2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 - Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 - Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 - 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 - Paper No(s)/Mail Date 5-25-04.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 - Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Morrison et al. Morrison et al teaches an optical lens having a label or marking on either the front or rear surface and where the label or marking is made of elements being regular bodies. Although Morrison et al does not specifically state that the elements cause spectral dispersion and have at least two faces, Morrison et al does suggest, (col. 3, lines 33-46), "...[W]hile parallel regions of alternating depth, which may appear as stripes, have been found to provide excellent contrast and therefore offer enhanced visibility over known indicium which are of only one depth, it is understood that many configurations, geometric and random, may produce suitable contrast and also be more visible. For example, a pattern of circles, or dots have been produced with good results of causing enhanced contrast. Indeed, any shape or pattern, both regular and repeating, or random in nature may produce the desired results, so long as the pattern comprises one region which has essentially the same surface characteristics of the surrounding substrate, and another subsurface region, or depression, which is of a depth sufficient to create suitable visible contrast." This would suggest that a v-

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shaped groove is within the ordinary skill of the art as suggested by Morrison et al. As such this would provide regular two faced bodies and inherently, as a prismatic structure, would cause a spectral dispersion. The method of producing this structure can be either molding or etching (col. 3, lines 22-32). Although the lens of Morrison et al is a contact lens, the Examiner takes Judicial Notice to the fact that marking one type of ophthalmic lens (a contact lens) lends itself to marking other types of ophthalmic lenses (IOLs and spectacle lenses). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide the label or marking elements of Morrison et al on a spectacle lens, since the manner of marking a contact lens would lend itself to marking other types of ophthalmic lenses such as spectacles or IOLs.

Conclusion

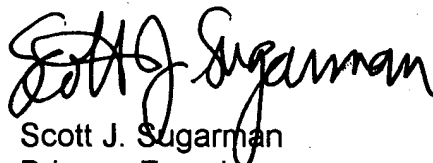
The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Meymand is cited to show a glass optical device that has elements that can provide a marking with dispersion characteristics.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Scott J. Sugarman whose telephone number is (571)272-2340.

The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Scott J. Sugarman
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2873

sjs
September 24, 2004